

Clackmannan County Council.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

With the Compliments

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Bedford Place,
Alloa.



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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

Public
Bedfor
Alloa.

ANNUAL REPORTS

on the

HEALTH and SANITARY CONDITION

of the

COUNTY and BURGHS

FOR THE YEAR

1948

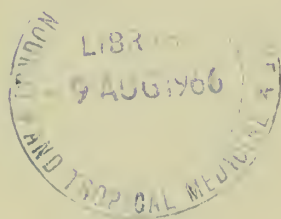
by the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

4651



To the Department of Health for Scotland,
the County Council of Clackmannan and the
Town Councils of Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry
and Dollar.

Mrs. Ogilvie and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual
Report for the year 1948 upon the Health and
Sanitary Condition of the County of Clackmannan
and of the Burghs within it.

As in previous years the Annual Report of the
County Sanitary Inspector is also included.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

J. A. Roughead,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
Alloa.

June, 1949.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.
(As at June, 1949).

MEDICAL STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health.	J.A. Roughead, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health.	Patricia S. Warren, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
	J. Borrowman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SANITARY STAFF.

County Sanitary Inspector.	David Wood, A.R. San. I.
Assistant Sanitary Inspector,	Ian R.M. Guthrie, M.R.S.A.S.

DENTAL STAFF.

Chief Dental Officer.	D.A. Brown, L.D.S., R.F.P.S., H.D.D. (Appointed April, 1949).
Assistant Dental Officer.	C.J. Brunton, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
Dental Attendants.	W.W. Brown.
	I. White.

PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

Mollie B. Kellie, M.C.S.P., M.E., L.E.T.

HEALTH VISITORS.

	A.A. McCrosson (Superintending Nursing Officer).
M.F. Clark.	S.P. Leyden.
E. Dickson,	A. McGregor.
M. Eglinton.	L.A. Mutch.
E. Ferguson.	H.N. Robertson.
W. Fisher	D.A. Brand (Cleanliness Inspectress).

DISTRICT NURSE MIDWIVES.

<u>Allea.</u>	<u>Dollar.</u>
B. MacWhinnie.	A. Nicolson.
A. Christie.	
F. Maltman.	<u>Monstrie.</u>
M. O'Dwyer.	J. Ritchie.
J.N. Wood.	
	<u>Sauchie.</u>
<u>Alva.</u>	A. Aitken.
M. Raeside.	G.B. Kirkwood.
<u>Clackmannan.</u>	<u>Tillicoultry.</u>
R. Thompson.	J.H. Maxwell.
	J. Chalmers.

DAY NURSERY STAFF.

Matron	E. McClurg.
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OFFICE STAFF.

Chief Clerk.	N.P. Forsyth.
Clerkesses and Typists.	J. Pearson, A. Pearson, B. Douglas,
	M. Gray, J. Bain.

PART-TIME STAFF.

Veterinary Inspector.	G.C. Inglis, M.R.C.V.S.
Consultants to Infectious Diseases	M. MacCulloch, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Hospital	A.A. Mackelvie, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Eye Specialist	Marion MacArthur, M.B. Ch.B.
Orthopaedic Specialist	A.J. Innes, F.R.C.S.
Specialist Obstetrician	D.S. Greig, M.D., M.R.C.O.G.
Part-time Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:-	Alva, J. Durrand; Tillicoultry, D.
Walker; Dollar, J. Beveridge.	

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

1948.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following statistics of the County include the Burghs.

Population:- The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population of the County to the middle of 1948 was 36,186, an increase of 866. The 1931 Census population was 31,947.

Births. The number of live births assigned to the County was 790 (registered in District 498; transferred out 17; transferred in 309) of which 404 were males and 386 females. The birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population was 21.8.

The increase in the number of births which has taken place over the past ten years is shown in the following table.

Year.	No. of births.	Rate per 1,000 Estimated population.
1948	790	21.8
1947	863	24.4
1946	772	21.2
1945	621	16.9
1944	723	19.7
1943	690	19.0
1942	644	17.8
1941	628	16.1
1940	545	15.5
1939	578	16.7
1938	558	16.8

Of the total live births 24 were illegitimate equal to a rate of 5.1 per 100 live births, the same as in 1947.

Still Births. There were 23 still births (10 male, 13 female) giving a rate of 28 per 1,000 total births (including still-births) compared with 40 still-births (44 per 1,000) last year. The following were the rates for 1946 - 33; 1945 - 21; 1944 - 28; 1943 - 42 and 1942 - 34. The figure for Scotland was 29.

Infantile Mortality. The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 37, a decrease of 14 on last year's figure. The infantile mortality rate was 47 per 1,000 live births compared with 59 last year.

Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc., accounted for 19 (51.35 per cent) of the infant deaths, 9 (24.32 per cent) were due to diseases of the respiratory tract, and 6 (16.22 per cent) were due to diarrhoea.

The/

The average infant mortality rate for five yearly periods is shown in the following table.

Year.	County.	Scotland.
1892 - 1895	124	-
1896 - 1900	111	-
1901 - 1905	108	-
1906 - 1910	85	-
1911 - 1915	100	-
1916 - 1920	91	100
1921 - 1925	79	92
1926 - 1930	77	86
1931 - 1935	85	81
1936 - 1940	77	76
1941 - 1945	70	68
1946	47	54
1947	59	56
1948	47	45

Marriages. The marriages numbered 307 equivalent to a rate of 8.5 per 1,000 estimated population. Last year's figure was 298 and the corresponding rate was 8.4.

Deaths. Deaths from all causes corrected for transfers, numbered 391 of which 202 were male and 189 female giving a corrected and adjusted death rate of 10.8 per 1,000 estimated population. This figure is 1.2 lower than that of last year and compares with 11.8 for Scotland.

The following were the chief causes of death during 1948:-

Heart Disease, 120; Cancer, 49; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 47; Bronchitis, 11; Congenital Debility, 19; Old Age, 19; Violence, 12; Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 12; Nephritis and other genito-urinary diseases, 10; Pneumonia, 15.

Principal Epidemic Diseases.- Influenza accounted for 2 deaths; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 1 and other infectious diseases, 3. Rate per 1,000 estimated population 0.08.

Tuberculous Diseases.- There were 12 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death-rate of 0.33 compared with 0.42 in the previous year.

There was one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Cancer.- This disease accounted for 49 deaths (25 male and 24 female) compared with 50 during the previous year. All but 10 deaths occurred in persons over 55 years of age.

Cerebral Haemorrhage.- There were 47 deaths due to cerebral haemorrhage. Except 3 all were persons over 55 years of age.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.- Heart disease accounted for 120 of the 130 deaths in this group.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.- There were 32 deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system excluding tuberculosis. Pneumonia accounted for 18 and bronchitis 6 of the total deaths.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.- There were 10 deaths due to diseases of this system, of which 4 were attributed to nephritis and 6 to other causes.

Violent deaths.- There were 16 deaths of which 4 were suicidal and 12 accidental (1 road accident and 11 other violence).

Table I of Appendix gives the causes of death in age groups.

The/

The following statistics refer to the Landward Area and to the Burghs.

CLACKMANNAN COUNTY.

LANDWARD AREA.

The estimated population was 12,451.

The number of births corrected for transfers was 271 (145 males and 126 females) of which 17 were illegitimate. There were 10 still-births.

There were 70 marriages registered.

Deaths corrected for transfers number 130 (76 males, 54 females). There were 14 deaths of children under 1 year of age. The chief causes of death were Cancer, 22; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 20; Heart Disease, 34; Old age, 4; Pneumonia, 5; and Congenital Debility, etc., 6.

BURGH OF ALLOA.

The estimated population was 14,438.

The number of births corrected for transfers was 312 (152 males and 160 females) of which 14 were illegitimate. There were 10 still-births. (Birth rate 21.6 per 1,000 population; illegitimate rate 4.5 per 100 live births).

There were 146 marriages registered. (10.1 per 1,000 estimated population).

Deaths corrected for transfers numbered 140 (72 males, 68 females). The chief causes of death were Cancer, 14; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 9; Heart Disease, 49; Bronchitis, 5; Pneumonia, 7; Congenital Debility, 7; Violence, 7; and Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 6. There were 13 deaths of children under 1 year of age giving a rate of 42 per 1,000 live births. The 10 still-births gave a rate of 31 per 1,000 total births. (Deaths - all causes - per 1,000 estimated population 9.7; tuberculosis (all forms) 0.42).

BURGH OF ALVA.

The estimated population was 4,287.

The number of births corrected for transfers was 96 (48 males, 48 females) of which 4 were illegitimate.

There were 48 marriages registered.

Deaths corrected for transfers numbered 62 (28 males, 34 females). There were 7 deaths of children under 1 year of age. The chief causes of death were Cancer, 5; Heart Disease, 19; Old Age, 6; and Cerebral Haemorrhage, 10.

BURGH OF TILlicOUNTRY.

The estimated population was 3,427.

The number of births corrected for transfers was 83 (46 males, 37 females) of which 3 were illegitimate. There were 3 still-births.

There were 28 marriages registered.

Deaths corrected for transfers numbered 38 (18 males and 20 females). There were 2 deaths of children under 1 year of age. The chief causes of death were Cancer, 7; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 5; Heart Disease, 12; Old Age, 4.

BURGH OF DOLLAR.

The estimated population was 1,583.

The number of births corrected for transfers was 28 (13 males, 15 females) of which 2 were illegitimate.

There were 15 marriages registered.

Deaths corrected for transfers numbered 21 (8 males, 13 females). The chief causes of death were Cerebral Haemorrhage, 3; Heart Disease, 6; and Old Age, 4.

A. 1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

As far as is practicable, each child is visited by the Health Visitor on approximately the fifteenth day after birth, and again a week later. Thereafter, monthly visits are paid during the first and second years or more frequently if circumstances warrant. From the commencement of the third year, quarterly visits are made until the child is five years of age.

The Health Visitor advises each mother, and invites her to visit a Child Welfare Clinic.

(a) Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics. There are no ante-natal Clinics provided by the local health authority, or by voluntary bodies; but an ante-natal and post-natal clinic is held weekly at the County Hospital by the Consulting Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, assisted by the Child Welfare Officer.

Attendances:-

Ante-Natal	- 1,032
(Post-natal	- 432)
(Gynaecological	-

(b) Child Welfare Clinics. Child Welfare Clinics continued to be held in ten districts. Details are given in Appendix 2.

Arrangements for the supply of Welfare Foods.

At the Clinics, facilities are available to the Ministry of Food to distribute those welfare foods which are included in the Government's Welfare Food Scheme. In addition, the health authority supplies proprietary foods.

Care of Premature Infants.

By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, accommodation has so far been available for any premature labours seeking admission to Hospital. Cases at home are supervised by midwives and health visitors. Consideration is now being given to providing special equipment for premature infants nursed at home.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are supplied at cost price.

(c) Dental Care. Mr. Buchan, Chief Dental Officer, reports as follows:- There is no Routine Dental Scheme for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service; pre-school children are treated on a casual basis and are referred for examination and treatment by the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitors. No provision is made for the examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers.

The present dental staff are fully employed in the examination and treatment of the school population, and as expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children (2 to 5 years of age) in the County number approximately 3,000, it will be necessary to augment the staff by at least two Dental Officers, two Dental Attendants, and a Clerkess in order to provide a complete Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme in addition to the School Dental Service.

The present accommodation is - Alloa:- 1 Surgery, 1 Office, and use of general waiting room. Alva:- Part-time use/

use of Clinic. Tillicoultry:- Part-time use of Clinic and waiting room. I would suggest that the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme be co-ordinated with that of the School Dental Service and that each Dental Officer be allotted an area in which he will undertake examination and complete treatment of nursing and expectant mothers, pre-school children, and school children pertaining to that area.

The three centres mentioned above would cater for most of the cases coming under the co-ordinated scheme, but new premises will be required in order to cope with the additional work and personnel.

The following are the suggested minimum requirements:-
Alloa.- Two surgeries, waiting room, recovery room, staff room, store, office, dental officer's room, technician's room. Alva and Tillicoultry.- Surgery, waiting room, recovery room, staff room.

The Scheme would be administered from Alloa Centre, and the clerical staff in addition to duties on the administrative side would undertake a large proportion of the clerical work at present done by the dental attendants, thus allowing them to devote more time to clinical duties.

It may be necessary to open a fourth centre at some future date, with accommodation similar to that of Alva and Tillicoultry.

General anaesthetics should be introduced and I suggest a portable McKesson Gas Apparatus which would service all clinics.

New equipment would be required for surgery, office and technician's room. The question of the appointment of a technician would depend upon the volume of work to be undertaken.

If these additions to the Staff, together with the necessary accommodation and equipment are implemented, it will allow of comprehensive treatment being given to all nursing and expectant mothers, pre-school children and school children in this County.

A note of the work done is given in Appendix No. 3.

(d) Mother and baby homes. There are no homes in the County.

(e) Day Nurseries. The Alloa Day Nursery, Broad Street, run by the local health authority, is now provisionally recognised as a training school for Nursery Nurses. Students receive their practical training in the Alloa Nursery, and attend lectures run by Stirling County Council Education Committee. The demands for admission to the Day Nursery continue, and it is not now possible to give places to children whose mothers are not working, except for short spells in cases of illness. An endeavour is made to give priority to children who, for one reason or another, have no father at work. Staff difficulties have made it impossible for all available places to be filled throughout the year. There are no day nurseries in the County run by any/

any Body other than the local health authority.

	Name and Address of Nursery	No. of places provided at end of year		No. of places taken up at end of year	Waiting Lists at end of year
		Aged 0-2	Aged 2-5		
(i) Provided by Local Health Authority	Alloa Day Nursery, Broad Street.	40	30	64	34
(ii) Provided by voluntary bodies	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Provided by firms of manufacturers	-	-	-	-	-

(f) Residential nurseries and children's homes provided as part of authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. There are no residential nurseries or children's homes in the County.

2. MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Domiciliary midwifery is carried out by the District Nurse-Midwives who, before 5th July, were working under the Local Nursing Associations, affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. The position then was as follows:-

(a) Dollar: There was one nurse living in a Town Council house. This area includes part of Perth and Kinross and the Nurse has the use of a motor-car.

(b) Tillicoultry: There were two nurses living in a house which belonged to the Tillicoultry Nursing Association.

(c) Alva: Normally, Alva has two nurses, but, on the appointed day, there was one only, living in a private house rented by the Nursing Association.

(d) Menstrie: There was one nurse living in a County Council house. This area includes Blairlogie in Stirlingshire.

(e) Clackmannan: There was one nurse living in a County Council house.

(f) Sauchie: There was one nurse living in a County Council house.

(g) Alloa: There were five nurses for this area which includes Tullibody. The nurses lived in a house owned by the Alloa District Nursing Association. There was also an untrained assistant working under the supervision of the nurses.

In all, twelve nurses were carrying out combined home nursing and midwifery duties. There was no private midwife receiving a retaining fee. The midwives were in the habit of working in conjunction with the General Practitioners under the Maternity Services Scheme, which worked exceedingly well. An effort is being made to continue this relationship between doctor and midwife/

midwife which was of great benefit to the patient.

Already steps have been taken by the County Council to improve nurses' conditions. In Alloa, the nurses' home was purchased from the Alloa District Nursing Association; an adjoining house has been purchased with a view to increasing the size of the present home to allow for future developments of the service, and to give additional amenities to the Nurses. The Tillicoultry Nurses' Home has been purchased. In Alva, County Council property has been reconstructed to provide accommodation for two nurses. Telephones have been installed in all nurses' homes.

The general shortage of nursing staff is a controlling factor in the expansion of any scheme. A Supervising Nursing Officer however, has been appointed, and an effort is being made to recruit staff for developing districts and understaffed areas.

Surgical and medical appliances are kept at most of the Nurses' Homes, and are lent as required. These stocks will be increased in the light of requirements. In addition, St. John's Ambulance and Red Cross Associations have also supplies.

A one-day refresher course on the encouragement of breast feeding has been started for Nurses and Health Visitors in Stirlingshire and Clackmannanshire, under the supervision of the Area Obstetrician, and it is hoped to extend this method of pooling knowledge and experience.

Inspections of midwives throughout the year numbered 42.

The work done by the midwives is shown in Appendix No. 4.

Patients who could not be confined at home, either for medical or domestic reasons, were admitted to either Stirling Royal Infirmary or Airthrey Castle.

The following are extracts from the report from the County Obstetrician:-

	<u>Stirling Royal Infirmary</u>		<u>Airthrey Castle</u>	
	<u>Booked</u>	<u>Unbooked</u>	<u>Booked</u>	<u>Unbooked</u>
Mothers delivered	45	44	77	2
Infants born	49	45	78	2
Infants still-born	1	9	1	-
Neonatal deaths	2	2	1	-

There was one patient who died undelivered of eclampsia five hours after admission. She did not seek ante-natal care at any time.

One patient died after delivery. Death occurred by Acute Liver Failure. This patient had inadequate supervision of, and preparation for her labour.

3. HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

A Superintending Nursing Officer was appointed to supervise the work of the individual health visitors, and to co-ordinate the health visiting, midwifery, and home nursing services.

Visits by Health Visitors are detailed in Appendix No. 5.

4. HOME NURSING.

	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Surgical</u>
(i) Number of cases attended by home nurses under arrangements made by the local health authority under Section 25 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, between 5.7.48 and end of year	395	159
(ii) Number of visits paid by nurses to these cases	10,885	3,098

5. DOMESTIC HELP.

The Home Help Scheme came into being at the end of the year, and, at the time of writing this report, is working satisfactorily.

(i) Number of Helps employed at end of year -

(a) Whole-time	2
(b) Part-time	1
(c) Retaining fee basis -	

(ii) Number of cases taken during year 3

(iii) Average period of assistance 19 days.

6. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(a) Vaccination. A supply of vaccination lymph is kept at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alloa, and is available to General Practitioners free of charge.

Record cards have been issued to General Practitioners and have been returned in respect of the completed vaccinations noted in Appendix No. 6.

(b) Immunisation Against Diphtheria. The satisfactory numbers immunised against diphtheria, and the few cases of the disease occurring throughout the year, are noted in the following table:-

	1941 to 1945 inclusive	1946	1947	1948 at Authority's Clinics	By G.P.	Total
No. of School children immunised	5,742	117	183	124	-	124
No. of School re-inforcing doses	3,999	218	377	647	15	662
No. of Pre-School	2,893	363	646	525	71	596
No. of confirmed cases of Diphtheria	285	14	-	-	-	3

The Health Visitors make every effort to secure the immunisation/

immunisation of the pre-school children in their respective districts. These children may be immunised at the Authority's Clinics, or by the Family Doctor to whom Record Cards and Immunising materials are supplied. Re-inforcing injections are offered to all children entering school for the first time, and are carried out by the Health Department staff.

7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

TUBERCULOSIS.

General Review.- The main event during the year has been the introduction of the National Health Service in July, 1948 which involved the division of the tuberculosis service into two parts. The responsibility for treatment of cases of active tuberculosis now devolves upon the Regional Hospital Board, whilst the prevention of tuberculosis and the care and after-care of tuberculous persons and families remain a duty of the Local Authority. Accordingly, the Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the provision of equipment, drugs, food supplements, etc., for the treatment of tuberculous persons, while the Local Authority may provide certain nursing requisites where a patient is undergoing treatment at home. Tuberculosis Allowances are now paid by the National Assistance Board to those who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system. At present, 21 cases are in receipt of Allowances.

Since the Appointed Day, the County Staff has continued to be responsible for all aspects of the tuberculosis Service. A close liaison, however, has been maintained with the Regional Tuberculosis Officer, and the facilities for pneumothorax treatment at Stirling Royal Infirmary have been made use of as well as those of Ochil Hills Sanatorium.

In September, another ward of six beds for tuberculosis patients was opened at Alloa Infectious Diseases Hospital, and this has been of great assistance in keeping the waiting list for Hospital Beds of reasonable proportions. Clinical and radiological examinations of the Nursing Staff at Alloa Infectious Diseases Hospital were carried out at three monthly intervals.

Close supervision and examination of all household contacts of cases, especially "open cases" of tuberculosis was maintained and all were offered X-ray examination. During the year, 492 chest X-rays of patients, suspects and contacts were carried out.

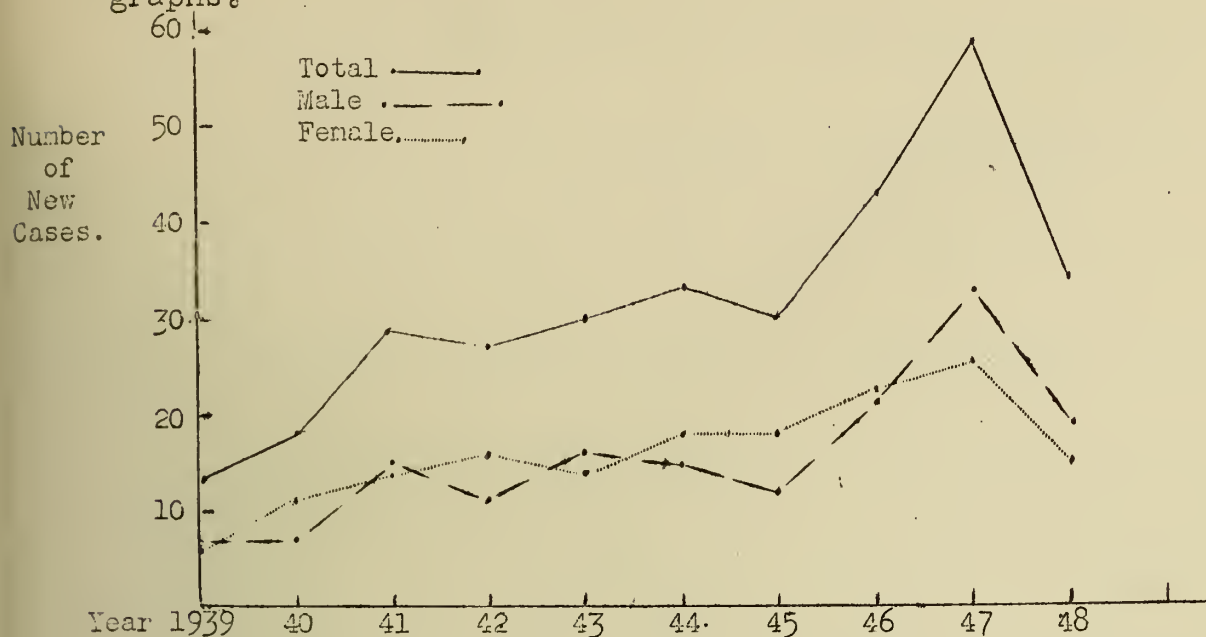
A system was introduced for tuberculin skin testing of all pre-school children in tuberculous families at six monthly intervals. On such a skin test becoming positive, showing that primary tuberculous infection had taken place, the child was then examined, X-rayed, and treatment recommended as necessary.

Throughout the year, a close liaison was maintained with the general practitioners, the National Assistance Board, the Ministry of Pensions, and the Rehabilitation Officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. The year has shown a marked and welcome decline in the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Forty-three new cases were notified, of which 34 were confirmed. This compares with 61 new cases notified in 1947, of which 59 were confirmed.

The trend of the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the County from the years 1939 to 1948 is shown in the following graphs.



The graphs clearly show the steady rise in the number of new cases year by year, reaching a peak last year, with 59 new cases. It is to be hoped that we have passed the peak of the wave of new cases associated with the austerity conditions of the war and immediate post-war years, but it is too early to say so with certainty. There is still a long way to go before the incidence returns to the 1939 level of 13 new cases. As the graph reveals, there is little difference in incidence between the sexes, there being slightly more males than females affected during the past two years.

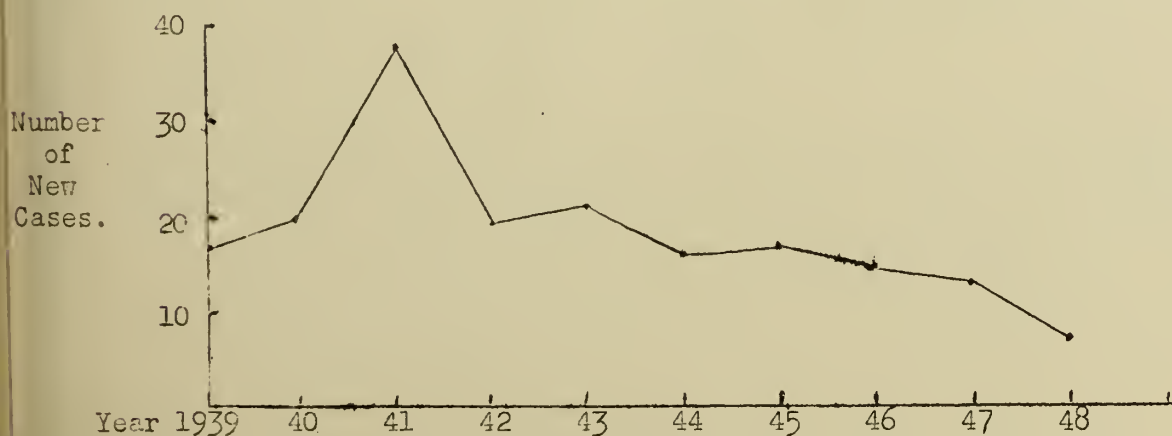
The incidence in the County compares with that for the whole of Scotland thus:-

Incidence rate per 100,000 pop. Clackmannan County	- 93.96
Provisional Incidence rate per 100,000 pop. Scotland	- 154.96

There were 151 cases in the County at the end of the year, compared with 154 on 1st January, a decrease of 3, accounted for by cured cases, transfers out of the County and deaths.

There were 30 cases in Sanatoria at the end of the year compared with 28 on 1st January. Twenty-six cases were admitted during the year, and 16 discharged. Twelve persons died of pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, nine in institutions and three at home. The death rate of 33.2 per 100,000 may be compared with that of 66.0 for Scotland.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. The downward trend of non-pulmonary tuberculosis has continued (see graph below.) Eight new cases were notified, of which 7 were confirmed.



There were 69 persons in the County suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis at the end of the year, compared with 62 on 1st January.

There were 8 cases admitted to hospital during the year, and 7 cases discharged. One case died in Hospital.

The incidence rate for the County compares with that for the whole of Scotland thus:-

Incidence rate per 100,000 pop. Clackmannan County	- 19.34
Provisional Incidence rate per 100,000 pop. Scotland	- 36.31

A notable occurrence during the year was the recovery of a case of tuberculous meningitis after treatment with streptomycin. This form of Tuberculosis has hitherto been uniformly fatal, no matter what form of treatment has been given. Now, for the first time, an effective remedy is available if treatment can be instituted at an early stage in the disease. Details of Tuberculosis are given in Appendix No. 7.

Clinics.- Clinics were held at Bedford House, Alloa, each Tuesday afternoon at 2 p.m., and the first Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m.

There were 735 attendances during the year, compared with 722 attendances last year. Sixty-eight new cases came under observation, in which a diagnosis of Tuberculosis was not made.

Domiciliary Visits and Treatment.- The Tuberculosis Officer paid 109 visits to domiciliary cases of tuberculosis within the County during the year, and the Health Visitors paid 182 visits.

These visits are invaluable for it is in the patient's own home that advice can best be given as to the action necessary to minimise the possibility of spread of disease to other members of the family.

Food and Housing.- All patients are given Ministry of Food Form R.G. 50 enabling them to obtain the extra food rations allotted by the Ministry of Food. Such extra food is not free, and the tuberculosis allowances are intended to include the cost of this extra food. Vitamin food supplements such as Cod Liver Oil and Malt are prescribed on the Regional Hospital Board Prescription Form.

All County cases were allocated housing points in the County Housing Points Scheme, and all burgh cases were notified to their respective burghs for housing priority.

Rehabilitation.- The voluntary registration of tuberculous patients under the Disabled Persons Act, 1944, was carried out by the Rehabilitation Officer of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. In this regard close liaison was maintained between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Rehabilitation Officer in deciding on a suitable occupation for the patient.

8. CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) notified was 183, a new low record. This figure shows a decrease of 22 on the total for 1947, and may be compared with 309 in 1946; 267 in 1945; 298 in 1944, and 329 in 1943.

Appendix 8 gives details of the cases notified.

Cerebro-spinal/

Cerebro-spinal Fever. Five cases of this disease occurred, as compared with two last year.

Diphtheria. Three children suffered from this disease, and none of them had previously been immunised because of alleged debility or skin eruptions. Immunisation is now so simple, and causes so little upset, that it is doubtful if there are any ~~contradictions~~, even on medical grounds.

~~-INDICATIONS.~~

Erysipelas. There were eleven cases, none of which were treated in hospital.

Pneumonia. This disease accounted for most of the cases notified. One hundred and ten cases occurred, being an increase of 16 on last year's figure. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the age groups, and all but nine were treated in hospital.

Poliomyelitis. One case of this disease occurred, compared with eleven last year.

Scarlet Fever. There were fifty cases, as compared with seventy-five last year. All but five were removed to hospital. The disease was of a mild type.

9. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the services of General Practitioners to Certify cases of mental illness. Specialist advice where required, was obtained by arrangement with the Medical Superintendent of Bellsdyke Mental Hospital. Ten males and eleven females were admitted to this Hospital during the year.

Hospital accommodation for mental defectives is still inadequate.

10. NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

No applications were received for the registration of nursery premises, or of child-minders.

B. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

A separate Report was issued on the School Health Service.

C. PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

Twenty six vessels from Antwerp with cargoes of silver sand berthed at the Port of Alloa. Free pratique was granted in all cases.

PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES.

	<u>Pre-School Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1) Number attending Massage Clinics	48	153	201
(2) Number of attendances at Massage Clinics	909	3,850	4,759
(3) Number of cases under observation 1948.	75	203	278
(4) Number of cases seen by Specialist	74	203	277
(5)/			

	<u>Pre-School Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>	<u>Total</u>
(5) Number of Specialist Clinics			20
(6) Number of attendances at Specialist Clinics	157	533	690
(7) Number attending for Ultra- violet Light treatment	27	88	115
(8) Number of attendances for Ultra-violet Light treatment	313	1,468	1,781

HEALTH WEEK.

In conjunction with the County Education Department and the Scottish Council for Health Education, a Health Week was successfully completed in the County beginning 14th February, 1949. Lectures and films were given to school children, Youth Club Members, and to mothers at Child Welfare Clinics. At St. Mungo's, Sunnyside, Park, Clackmannan and Sauchie Schools, approximately 840 pupils attended. At Alloa Square Centre Club, South School Youth Club, Youth Club, Tillicoultry, and Alva Youth Club, approximately 310 attended. At Clackmannan, Dollar, Tillicoultry and Alva Child Welfare Centres, 125 mothers attended. In addition, 50 attended Sauchie women's Guild. In all, 14 separate audiences were addressed. Generally speaking those attending enjoyed the films and talks.

CO-OPERATION WITH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

An advisory co-ordinating Committee of members of Health Authority, Executive Council, and Regional Hospital Board, has not yet been formed, but informal day to day consultations among officials have gone far to co-ordinate these Services during the initial period.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Medical Officer of Health continues to be responsible for the administrative and clinical work of the Hospital. The following statement gives details of the work (excluding tuberculosis) during the year.

Admissions numbered 271, compared with 255 in 1947, as follows:-
Cerebro-spinal Fever, 14; Tuberculous Meningitis, 1; Diphtheria, 3; Observation Diphtheria, 18; Dysentery, 1; Observation Dysentery, 4; Chickenpox, 1; Erysipelas, 10; Pneumonia, 102; Pleurisy, 4; Measles and Broncho-pneumonia, 3; Measles, 2; Bronchitis, 3; Observation Poliomyelitis, 3; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1; Scarlet Fever, 51; Gastro-enteritis, 23; Tonsillitis, 7; Undulant Fever, 1; Mumps, 5; Others, 13. Total - 271.

After further investigation in Hospital, the diagnosis in some of the cases was amended as shown in the following table:-

<u>Original Diagnosis.</u>	<u>Revised Diagnosis.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>
Obs. Diphtheria	Tonsillitis	17
	Laryngitis	1
Scarlet Fever	Rubella	1
	Urticaria	2
	Toxic Rash	2
	Tonsillitis	2

Pneumonia/

<u>Original Diagnosis.</u>	<u>Revised Diagnosis.</u>	<u>No. of Cases.</u>
Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	4
	Bronchitis	3
	Asthma	2
	Primary Complex	2
	Congenital Heart Disease	1
Gastro Enteritis	Dietetic Error	6
	Pneumonia	2
	Cerebro-spinal Fever	2
	Congenital debility	2
Meningitis	Urticaria	1
	Tonsillitis	1
	Fibrositis	1
	Teething	1
	Meningism	1
Dysentery	Dietetic Error	1
	Bronchitis	1
Others		11

The number of patients discharged during the year was 256.

There were 21 deaths, 10 of which occurred within 48 hours after admission to Hospital. The causes of death were as follows:-

Pneumonia, 10; Cerebro-spinal Fever, 2; Gastro Enteritis, 5; Congenital Debility, 1; Congenital Cardiac Disease, 2, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1.

The average duration of stay of patients was 22 days.

REPORT BY COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The major health services administered by the County Council are first dealt with and thereafter the minor or non-transferred functions administered within its own area by each Local Authority in the County are considered.

Infectious Diseases.

One hundred and eighty three cases of infectious diseases were notified, 166 of them being removed to hospital and the remainder treated at home. Following upon these cases 76 visits of enquiry were made, 72 houses were disinfected and 37 notices sent to headmasters of schools intimating the existence of infectious disease among scholars and contacts.

Arrangements were made for the collection, steam disinfection and return of various quantities of bedding from private houses at the request of householders, after different diseases.

Milk Production.

There were 32 producers' and 10 retailers' premises on the Dairy Register at the end of the year and these together with 18 unregistered premises were visited on 94 occasions. Twenty-six producers do not sell milk by retail.

The approximate average number of cows in registered premises was 920 and in unregistered premises 30.

At the end of the year the following licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders were in operation:-

Producers:- Certified, 2; Tuberculin Tested, 22; and Standard, 3, a total of 27.

Dealers:- Certified, 3; Tuberculin Tested, 2; and Pasteurised, 13, a total of 18.

During the year's visitations to Dairy Premises, contraventions of Dairy Bye-laws were noted on 7 occasions and the occupiers' attention was directed thereto. At subsequent inspections it was found that all had been remedied.

Improvements were carried out at one producer's premises in view of a pending application for a licence to use the Special Designation "Tuberculin Tested".

In general, premises were found in good sanitary condition and production methods with few exceptions were satisfactory. A gratifying feature of the milk industry in the County is the increase in the number of herds producing Certified or Tuberculin Tested Milk. The present number of 24 such herds is 75% of the total number of registered dairy herds in the County, and as it is known that at least one other dairy herd is on the Attested Herds Register although not licensed by the Local Authority for the production of "Certified" or "Tuberculin Tested" milk, it would appear that about 80% of registered dairy herds in the County are tubercle free. It is to be hoped that soon this figure will reach 100%.

A total of 317 samples of sweet milk were taken in terms of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914 and Milk (Special Designations) Orders and undernoted is a table giving an analysis of the year's results and those for the previous four years:-

Year.	Non-designated milk.		Specially designated milk (excluding pasteurised milk).		Pasteurised milk.		Totals.	
	No. of samples.	No. and percentage satisfactory.	No. of samples.	No. and percentage satisfactory.	No. of samples.	No. and percentage satisfactory.	No. of samples.	No. and percentage satisfactory.
1944	49	24 (49%)	73	41 (56%)	20	19 (95%)	142	84 (59%)
1945	72	28 (39%)	111	72 (63%)	28	16 (57%)	211	116 (52%)
1946	70	32 (46%)	197	133 (67.5%)	24	21 (87.5%)	291	186 (64%)
1947	73	42 (59%)	211	171 (81%)	24	17 (71%)	308	230 (75%)
1948	61	50 (81%)	228	197 (85%)	28	25 (90%)	317	271 (85%)
Grand totals	325	176 (54%)	823	614 (74%)	124	98 (80%)	1,272	887 (70%)

From the table it will be noted that the total number of samples taken in 1948 (317) exceeds that of the previous year by 9, an increase of almost 3%. The 228 samples of specially designated milk, apart from pasteurised milk, were taken from 27 producers and this represents an average of between 8 and 9 samples from each producer in the year, as against the average of at least 6 samples per year from each producer suggested by the Department of Health for Scotland.

The increase in the percentage of samples of all types of milk classed as satisfactory is gratifying and is a heartening indication of the degree of success achieved in the production of clean milk in the County. Throughout the year's sampling of all milk apart from pasteurised milk, results varied from a bacterial count of 700 per millilitre with *B. coli* absent in 1/10 of a millilitre to a bacterial count of over 1,000,000 per millilitre with *B. coli* present in 1/100 of a millilitre.

With regard to the sampling of pasteurised milk, details of the three unsatisfactory samples are:- One failed in respect of butter fat standard only, one failed in respect of coliform test only and one failed in respect of phosphatase test only.

The new bottle washing and bottle filling plants referred to in last year's report were delivered to the Creamery concerned towards the end of the year and will add greatly to the facilities for dealing with milk here.

The erection of laboratory premises approved by the Department of/

of Health for Scotland was in progress at the Creamery and work was nearing completion at the end of the year.

When the laboratory is completed and finally approved by the Department of Health for Scotland, the Creamery will be able to play its part in the Milk Testing Scheme for Scotland.

During the year it was found necessary to draw the attention of a number of producers sending milk by common carrier, to the necessity of sealing their cans and there was a distinct improvement in this matter thereafter.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The total number of samples taken under this Act in 1948 was 95, comprising, Sweet Milk 29, Dried Milk 2, Butter 6, Sugar 6, Tea 4, Mince 11, Tinned Pears 1, Snoek 1, Oatmeal 1, Wheaten Meal 1, Cooking Fat 4, Cream of Tartar 1, Baking Soda 1, Margarine 7, Bacon 6, White Pepper 1, Malt Vinegar 1, Dried Egg 1, Canned Beans 1, Coffee 1, Black Pudding 2, Sweet Pudding 1, Sausages 1, Canned Mandarin Oranges 1, Polony Sausage 1, Olive Oil 1, Camphorated Oil 1 and Plum Jam 1.

Three informal samples of sweet milk were reported deficient, one in milk solids and two in milk fat, but subsequent sampling in these cases proved satisfactory.

Three official samples of sweet milk from one producer were reported deficient, one 4% in milk solids, one 6.5% in milk solids and another 8.6% in milk fat and 7.1% in milk solids. After proof in the Sheriff Court in this case, a verdict of not proven was returned. All other samples taken were reported genuine.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948.

Under these regulations 30 applications for registration were received in respect of premises, 22 for the manufacture, storage and sale and 8 for the storage and sale only of ice cream.

In addition 5 applications were received in respect of vehicles.

The 22 premises where ice cream is to be manufactured were all examined, involving 25 visits, and were found defective in varying degrees. In each case the applicants were advised of the alterations required before their premises could be registered in terms of the regulations and the necessary work is presently on hand or pending in every case.

One application for registration for the storage and sale only of ice cream was refused because of the type of business being carried on in the shop (greengrocery) in which it was proposed to retail ice cream.

Two vehicles were inspected and applicants advised of the adaptations necessary to comply with the regulations.

Applicants' equipment of various types was examined from time to time and advice given where necessary. In a number of cases it was found that, in a laudable effort to be a step ahead of the regulations, applicants had allowed themselves to be persuaded to purchase at no small cost, items of equipment rather elaborate for and in excess of their requirements.

The prevailing building difficulties and licensing requirements tended to militate, in cases where any very extensive alterations were required, against the expeditious carrying out of the work and a delay of almost 12 months due to these causes alone has been experienced.

It is certainly discouraging to an applicant who is anxious and willing to comply with statutory requirements to find that he is "cribb'd, cabin'd and confined" in spite of his efforts to be ready in anticipation of regulations. Fortunately however, conditions are gradually improving in this respect.

Unsound Food.

About 2 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption or unsaleable and 35 lbs. of sugar confectionery were classified as of sub-standard quality in 1948.

The total weight of foodstuffs dealt with is slightly less than double that for 1947 (1 ton 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs.): Details of articles involved are as follows:- 169 tins of meat, 321 tins of vegetables, 53 tins of fish, 786 tins of milk, 450 tins of fruit, 35 tins of preserves, 7 cwt. 3 lbs. of butter, 3 qrs. 20 lbs. of margarine, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of cheese, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. of frozen meat, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. of white fish, 7 cwt. of fruit pulp, 3 qrs. 8 lbs. of oranges, 13 lbs. of semolina and 5 lbs. of bacon.

Tinned goods were found unfit because of damaged and blown tins, fruit was over ripe, fish was stale and butter, margarine and cheese were rancid.

In the case of butter, margarine and cheese the Ministry of Food were advised and they made arrangements for a proportion of these goods being used otherwise than for human consumption.

Where possible other food condemned as useless for human consumption was utilised for pig-feeding.

Examinations were made from time to time of premises where food is manufactured, prepared or sold and they were usually found in wholesome condition. A detailed code for the conduct of such premises and for food handlers generally is however becoming an urgent matter if adequate public health control is to be assured.

Meat.

Alloa Burgh Slaughterhouse is the only one in the County. In spite of the fact that the buildings are old they are well maintained and kept in a clean condition reflecting credit on the Superintendent. Regular visits are paid to the Slaughterhouse by the Veterinary Surgeon and his assistant and the resident Superintendent acts as Detention Officer. The work carried out in the Slaughterhouse is given in tabular form below for 1948:-

Class of Animals.	Number of Animals Slaughtered in 1948.	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat & offals.
Cattle	1,168	7,585
Sheep	9,624	94
Pigs	31	240
Calves	17	-
Totals.	10,840	7,919

Rivers Pollution Prevention.

A start was made in 1948, along with the Medical Officer of Health/

Health, on a survey of the River Devon but it was not found possible to complete it. The condition of the River as regards pollution appears to have improved little in recent years and serious causes of pollution still occur from time to time. One of these, due to coal washings happened during the year but after investigation the management of the colliery concerned were advised and they made arrangements for remedying the matter.

The River is still polluted at various points in varying degrees by industrial and sewage effluents; unfortunately an adequate remedy for this type of pollution is largely dependent on the completion of a comprehensive system of drainage for the County such as has been under consideration by the County Council for some time; this in its turn is affected to a great extent by the question of mineral subsidence in the County, a question which has not yet been finally determined.

The condition of the River Black Devon as regards pollution has improved in recent years and no action was called for in this connection in 1948.

A complaint was received during the year alleging damage to Salmon fishings in the River Forth by oil and tar effluent from industrial premises in Alloa Burgh. This was investigated by this Department and by an Inspector from the Department of Health for Scotland who submitted a lengthy report on the matter.

Two adjoining works were implicated but it did not appear possible to determine responsibility conclusively without perhaps prolonged boring operations. In view of the defective state of the Law however, the County Council felt there was no action which they could usefully take, apart from meeting representatives of the undertakings concerned, drawing their attention to the complaint and receiving an assurance that they would each endeavour so far as they could to avoid polluting the River. Not an entirely satisfactory position, I think it will be generally agreed.

The River Forth is unfortunately polluted to some extent before reaching this County and it is all the more regrettable therefore that effective legal action to prevent such pollutions as that referred to does not appear to exist at present.

Town and Country Planning.

The carrying out of the survey necessary to enable the County Council to submit the Development Plan required under the Act was continued throughout the year.

The usual routine applications for approval of development were dealt with and in one case where the National Coal Board proposed to develop a new mine in the County, the Secretary of State directed that the matter be referred to him for decision, as it raised questions of more than local importance.

This was done and the County Council made representations regarding the proposal to the Secretary of State whose decision is awaited with interest.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 and Rats and Mice (Scotland) Order, 1943.

The County was free of serious rat infestation throughout the year and a survey by a Department of Agriculture Official in the autumn confirmed this.

This/

This satisfactory state of affairs is due, in no small measure, to the methodical and intelligent efforts of the County Rat Catcher.

The arrangements in existence whereby the Rat Catcher pays regular visits at frequent intervals to likely sources of rat infestation have gone a long way towards controlling these pests and reducing the problem to manageable proportions. In addition to this routine action, complaints of sporadic infestations were also dealt with.

Reports on this work are submitted quarterly to the Department of Agriculture and these show that in 1948 the following work was carried out viz:- 112 visits were paid to premises comprising, 21 to farms, 1 to a poultry farm, 30 to dwelling houses, 7 to shops, 17 to factories, 2 to piggeries, 2 to institutions, 5 to sewage disposal works, 2 to a knackery, 1 to garden allotments, 20 to refuse tips, 1 to a vegetable store, 1 to a cooking depot and 2 to burns and ditches. About 3,300 rats are estimated to have been destroyed as a result of these operations.

CLACKMANNAN COUNTY.

LANDWARD AREA.

Nuisances.

Thirty-nine nuisances were dealt with. Apart from one somewhat exceptional case referred to in the next paragraph, all were of a routine character, consisting largely of choked and defective drains, traps and sanitary fittings.

A rather unusual type of nuisance was brought to the notice of the Department and successfully dealt with. This consisted of an extensive infestation of bats in the roof space of a dwelling house. The creatures, besides causing a stench were finding their way into some of the living apartments on the upper floor of the house and alarming some of the occupants.

In response to a 'cri de coeur' from the harassed occupier it was found that the bats were breeding in a rather inaccessible part of the roof. They were ultimately got rid of by the judicious use of calcium cyanide after the house had been vacated and suitable precautions taken. No recurrence was reported.

The fouling of footpaths by dogs, to which I referred in last year's report, unfortunately showed no apparent diminution in 1948.

Cleansing.

This continued on the lines mentioned in last year's report, frequency of collection varying throughout the Landward Area of the County, some districts having a weekly collection and others having a twice weekly and thrice weekly collection.

Very few complaints about the service were received during the year and those that were, were without exception trifling and where justified, were soon remedied.

It is the policy of the Department to remove a reasonable quantity of garden refuse, strictly limited to one bin full at any one time, in order to assist householders during the gardening season, but this is apparently not enough in some cases, as instances of the indiscriminate depositing of garden rubbish about the district are still met with.

In view of the facilities afforded by the Cleansing Department for dealing with this material and the fact that much of it can be dealt with where it arises, it is regrettable that this anti-social practice of indiscriminate dumping still persists.

Two 10 cubic yard Dennis Refuse Collectors are employed on this work and surplus hiring is also found necessary. In view of the increasing quantity of material to be handled as a result of housing developments in the County, it became evident towards the end of the year that further transport would be required and this matter will certainly require consideration early in 1949.

Refuse is disposed of at two refuse tips, which were carefully managed and received regular attention from the County Rat Catcher during the year for rat destruction. No complaints were received regarding these tips in 1948.

A system of regular test weighings over a week in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter was instituted and from these it is estimated that the weight of refuse collected in the year is 5,100 tons. It is felt that this provides a much more reliable basis for estimating annual weights than the indiscriminate weighing throughout the year of individual loads.

The salvage of waste paper was again a regular feature of the Cleansing Department Service in 1948 and a total of 56 tons 3 cwts. valued at £322. 5. 6d. was collected as compared with 22 tons 4 cwts. valued at £122. 2. -d. in 1947.

During the year the Department was successful in gaining third place among the counties in Scotland in the National Waste Paper Recovery Association's Competition for waste paper collected in March, April and May.

This result was very satisfactory and reflected credit on the householders concerned, whose response to the special appeals of the Department made the success possible.

It was also most encouraging to the staff of the Department and justified their special efforts during the campaign. In view of the urgent need for this material the Department is continuing and intensifying, as far as possible, its efforts for recovery.

Seven notices were issued under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 requiring the limewashing etc. of common stairs and passages and in every case the necessary work was carried out.

Water and Drainage.

The position with regard to these services was difficult throughout the year, necessitating the adoption of various expedients from time to time and the general situation differed little from that described in last year's report.

There were indications however, towards the end of the year that the grant position with regard to the proposed County Water Scheme based on Loch Turret might be defined and it is hoped that when this materialises it will be possible to make an active start with some of the preliminary work soon thereafter.

The problem of drainage in the County continues to be pressing and every additional house erected aggravates it. In only one of the County districts (Fishcross) can the drainage arrangements be regarded as satisfactory.

The/

The following samples of water were submitted for Bacteriological Examination during the year:-

Source of Sample.	No. of bacteria per c.c. at		B. Coli. Content.
	22°C.	37°C.	
Public (treated) dwelling house at 52 Main Street, Sauchie.	10.	5.	Typical B. Coli present in 100 c.c. Atypical B. Coli present in 50 c.c.
Private (untreated) Sheardale Village.	26.	10.	Typical B. Coli absent from 100 c.c. Atypical B. Coli present in 10 c.c.

Sixty-nine smoke test or other inspections were made of new and reconstructed drains in 1948.

Housing.

The provision of new houses continued to occupy much of the Local Authority's time and resources in 1948 and 84 houses were completed and occupied during the year.

In addition progress was made at a number of sites in spite of recurring difficulties and the first development of houses for miners at Tullibody (100) being provided by the Scottish Special Housing Association was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Fifty-four houses were inspected in order to assess degree of unfitness so that the necessary number of points for this condition could be awarded under the County Council's points scheme for the allocation of new houses.

In the course of these inspections a number of defects were noted and arrangements made for their removal.

One hundred new houses were examined on completion during the year and passed as fit for occupation.

Throughout the year there was close liaison between the Health Department and the County House Factor's Department in regard to re-housing and applications were scrutinised at least monthly and in some cases oftener along with the House Factor and applicants' points, under the Council's points scheme for house allocation, were adjusted where necessary.

Factories.

The number of Factories on the register at the close of 1948 was 37 consisting of:-

Aerated Water Manufacturer.	1	Fireclay Works.	1
Bakeries.	4	Furniture Manufacturer	1
Blacksmiths.	2	Hosiery Making.	2
Boot Repairers.	3	Joiners.	3
Brewery.	1	Laundry.	1
Brickworks.	2	Motor Repairer.	1
Briquette Works.	1	Paper Maker.	1
Butchers.	5	Tailor.	1
Concrete Block Maker.	1	Tannery.	1
Distilleries.	2	Wool and Yarn Spinner.	1
Dressmaker.	1	Yeast Manufacturer.	1

Fifty-five/

Fifty-five visits of inspection were paid to these premises and as a result 11 defects were found. Eleven notices were sent to occupiers in respect of these defects, ten of which were later remedied leaving one outstanding at the end of the year.

BURGH OF ALLOA.

Nuisances.

Fifty-seven nuisances were dealt with and all were remedied without undue delay. In no case was Statutory action necessary.

The nuisances encountered were of the normal type, choked and defective drains and sanitary fittings, structural defects in houses etc., and nothing of an unusual character had to be dealt with.

Cleansing.

This is in charge of the Burgh Surveyor. Two 10 cub. yd. Dennis Refuse Collecting Vehicles are employed full time and one light lorry part time on the work. Refuse is collected twice weekly generally and daily in some areas of the town, and is disposed of in a tip in the County Area which was well maintained and kept reasonably free of vermin during the year.

One hundred and forty-seven notices were issued under Section 117 of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 requiring limewashing of common stairs and passages and the necessary work was done although, in some cases, only after reminders had been sent.

Water Supply and Drainage.

Samples of water taken for bacteriological examination in 1948 were reported upon as follows:-

Source of sample.	No. of bacteria per c.c. at		B. Goli content.
	22°C.	37°C.	
Alloa Co-operative Creamery, Sunnyside, Alloa. (Chlorinated).	Uncount- able.	26	Present in 1 c.c.
Public Health Department, Alloa. (Chlorinated).	12	11	Absent from 100 c.c.

Owing to the increasing demand due to housing developments within the Burgh the supply is greatly taxed at times. The Town Council are alive to the need for securing a supply adequate for all demands and with this in view have been taking part with the County Council and other interested local authorities in the County in negotiations for a joint water supply scheme.

The Burgh Drainage is in charge of the Burgh Surveyor and was well maintained during the year. Sewage is discharged direct to the River Forth. Some sections of the burgh sewers are almost at full capacity and the question of a comprehensive drainage scheme to provide adequate sewers and modern treatment plant for the County as a whole is under consideration by the County Drainage Engineers. No doubt any scheme decided upon will include Alloa Burgh.

Twenty-three smoke tests or other inspections were made of new and reconstructed drains.

Housing.

There were completed by the Town Council and occupied during the year 52 new houses and work was proceeding at the end of the year on 20 houses at East Castle Street Site and about 70 houses at Hawkhill Site.

In the provision of new houses during the year the Town Council at times experienced difficulties in respect of materials and labour in common with most authorities throughout Scotland, but work was pressed forward as quickly as circumstances permitted.

The Council's points scheme for the allocation of houses worked smoothly during the year and provided a reasonable yardstick for assessing the needs of the different categories of applicants.

Fifty-three houses were examined in connection with assessment of points for degree of unfitness under the points scheme and applicants' points adjusted accordingly.

Factories.

There were 85 factories on the register at the end of the year comprising:-

Aerated Water Manufacturing.	2	Iron Foundries.	1
Agricultural Implement Making.	1	Joiners.	4
Bakeries.	7	Laundries.	3
Beer Bottling, etc.	3	Milk Pasteurising.	1
Blacksmiths.	3	Miller.	1
Boat and Shoe Repairing.	3	Monumental Mason.	1
Butchers.	7	Picture Framing.	1
Breweries.	5	Plumbers.	4
Cabinet Makers.	2	Printing Presses.	3
Cartwright.	1	Preserve Manufacturing.	1
Case and Box Making.	2	Rope Making.	1
Cooper.	1	Saddler.	1
Cycle Repairing.	1	Ship Repairing.	1
Dressmaking.	1	Tailoring.	2
Engineering (Electrical).	3	Watch and Clock Repairing.	3
Engineering (General).	3	Weighing Machine Repairing.	1
Engineering (Motor).	5	Wood Turning.	1
Furniture Making.	1	Wool and Yarn Spinning.	1
Gasworks.	1		
Glassworks.	2		

One hundred and seventeen inspections were made of these premises and in the course of these inspections 24 defects were found and 24 written notices were issued in respect thereof.

At the close of 1948 twenty-one of these defects had been attended to and three were outstanding, but in these three cases arrangements had been made or the necessary work was in hand for remedying matters.

BURGH OF ALVA.

Nuisances.

Eighteen nuisances were dealt with, necessitating 22 visits of inquiry. All these nuisances were of a minor character and were speedily remedied.

Cleansing/

Cleansing.

This is in charge of the Burgh Surveyor and no complaints regarding it reached the Health Department during the year.

One 7 cub. yd. vehicle is employed on the work, collection from residential premises being twice weekly generally and from shop premises thrice weekly.

Refuse is removed to a refuse tip in the county area. The tip was maintained in reasonable condition and received regular attention for destruction of rats during the year. The estimated weight of refuse collected and disposed of during the year is almost 35 tons per week.

Water and Drainage.

Samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination during the year gave the following results, viz:-

Source of sample.	No. of bacteria per c.c. at		B. Coli Content.
	22°C.	37°C.	
79, Cobden Street.	31	Spreading organisms.	Present in 7.7 c.c.
102, Brook Street.	Uncountable.	Over 500	Present in 1 c.c.
16, James Street.	do.	do.	Present in 0.6 c.c.
78, Queen Street.	do.	do.	Present in 0.5 c.c.
Municipal Buildings.	do.	do.	Present in 0.6 c.c.
No gastro intestinal pathogenic organisms were isolated in any of the above four samples.			
102, Brook Street.	Over 500	232	Present in 0.5 c.c.
17, Robertson Street.	Spreading Organisms.	216	Present in 0.5 c.c.
Alva Glen.	560	176	Present in 0.5 c.c.

The Burgh Surveyor was advised of these unsatisfactory results and after investigation a different method of chlorinating the supply was adopted.

Sampling results subsequently proved satisfactory.

The supply for the Burgh quickly proves insufficient in dry weather and with a view to removing this ever present danger the Town Council is to participate in the proposed County Water Scheme based on Loch Turret.

The Burgh Sewers and Sewage Disposal Plant were well maintained during the year, but as the sewage receives tank treatment only before discharge to the River Devon the resulting effluent is not satisfactory and pollutes the River. The solution seems to be for the Town Council to link up with any scheme of drainage propounded for the Devon Valley, but the problem is complicated by questions of coal workings in the valley.

Housing/

Housing.

Six new houses were completed at the Glebe Site and occupied during the year and work was proceeding on the remaining 48 at this site and on 10 Cruden houses at Croftshaw Road, at the end of the year.

Ten houses were examined for assessment as to degree of unfitness and points awarded accordingly under the Council's points scheme.

Factories.

Twenty-seven factories were on the register at the end of the year consisting of:-

Bakeries.	3	Joiners.	2
Blacksmiths.	1	Motor Repairing.	1
Butchers.	3	Printing.	1
Boot Repairing.	2	Preserve Manufacture.	1
Dressmaking.	1	Watch Repairing.	1
Engineering.	1	Wool Spinning etc.	7
Firewood Making.	1	Wool and Yarn Dyeing.	2

Thirty-four inspections were made of these premises and six notices were sent to occupiers regarding defects found. These defects were found remedied at later inspections.

BURGH OF TILlicOUNTRY.Nuisances.

Sixteen nuisances were dealt with all of a minor nature. They were all speedily remedied after intimation from this Department to those responsible.

Cleansing.

This Department is under the control of the Burgh Surveyor. Collection in 1948 was by means of horse and cart and the frequency of collection was generally twice weekly. Refuse is deposited at a tip in the County Landward Area, which, by arrangement with the Town Council, receives regular attention from the County Rat Catcher for the destruction of rats. In this way the degree of rat infestation at the tip is well controlled and kept to a minimum. It is estimated that about 22 tons of refuse are dealt with per week on an average.

Water and Drainage.

During the year the following samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination viz:-

Source of Sample.	No. of bacteria per c.c. at		B. Coli content.
	22°C.	37°C.	
Cairnton Street, Tillicoultry.	Uncountable.	12	Typical B. coli present in 2.8 c.c.
High Street, Tillicoultry.	4	3	B. Coli absent from 100 c.c.

About 350 lin. yds. of new 4" main waterpipe were laid at the Scottish Special Housing Association housing site in the Burgh and main water pipes in most of the principal streets in the Burgh were renewed during the year. As a result of these operations/

operations close on 80% of the main water pipes in the Burgh are new.

No complaints regarding the supply were received by the Department in 1948.

Sewage from the Burgh is dealt with in two sewage disposal works one at the East and the other at the West of the Burgh, the latter dealing with the greater quantity. Both plants appear to be overloaded and in the West works where the principle is that of tank treatment followed by filtration, the filters were not in operation and sewage received tank treatment only. Effluent from both these plants was not satisfactory.

Ten smoke tests or other inspections were made of new drains in course of construction.

Housing.

Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered by the Town Council in their house building operations, 16 houses were completed by them and occupied in 1948.

Routine inspections were made during the year of houses for assessment of points for unfitness under the Town Council's points scheme for the allocation of new houses.

Factories.

At the end of the year there were 14 factories on the register, made up as follows:-

Baking.	3	Printing.	1
Boot-repairing.	1	Sausage Making.	2
Hosiery.	1	Stationery.	1
Joiners.	2	Tanning.	1
Papercoating.	1	Wool Spinning.	1

These premises were inspected on 26 occasions during 1948, 4 defects were found and 4 written notices were sent to occupiers in respect of them. They were all found remedied at later inspections.

BURGH OF DOLLAR.

Nuisances.

Six nuisances of a routine nature, mainly choked and defective drains were dealt with in 1948 and were all speedily removed.

Cleansing.

No complaints were received by the Department regarding this service during the year and the Burgh Refuse tip was maintained in satisfactory condition.

Collection is by means of horse and cart but the Town Council agreed to replace it by motor transport and the necessary vehicle was on order at the close of the year. When the new method is in operation it will constitute a distinct advance on the present system.

Water and Drainage.

One sample of the Burgh Water Supply was taken and submitted for/

for Bacteriological Examination and one was taken and submitted for Chemical Analysis during 1948.

The Bacteriological Report was as follows:-

Source of Sample.	No. of bacteria per C.C. at		B. Coli Content.
	22°C.	37°C.	
42, Bridge Street, Dollar.	40	Spreading Organisms.	B. Coli present in 20 c.c.

and the Analyst's report was in the following terms:-

Results expressed in parts per million.

Total Solids.		88.0
Comprising Saline.	76.0	
do. Volatile.	12.0	
Total hardness.		61.1
Comprising temporary.	35.0	
do. permanent.	26.1	
Chlorine existing as chlorides.		9.0
Nitrogen existing as nitrites.		none.
do. do. as nitrates.		none.
Free Ammonia.		0.034
Albuminoid Ammonia.		0.05
pH Value.		7.9

The sample was bright, clear and colourless when viewed through a depth of 3 ft. There is no indication of contamination by organic matter of animal or sewage origin. It is a comparatively soft water and in the analyst's opinion quite suitable for drinking and general domestic purposes.

So far as drainage is concerned the most unsatisfactory feature is the disposal method for the sewage from the greater part of the Burgh which consists of a Sewage field at the East of the Town. Efforts at proper Sewage irrigation here are disappointing and the resulting effluent is not satisfactory. The arrangement appears inadequate and the question of some more satisfactory method of dealing with the matter should not be lost sight of by the Town Council.

Housing.

There were completed by the Town Council and occupied during the year 24 new houses, 22 of 4 apartments and 2 of 5 apartments.

Factories.

The following factories were on the register at the close of 1948:-

Baking	1	Motor Repairing.	2
Boat-repairing.	1	Plumbers.	1
Blacksmith.	1	Printing.	1
Gasworks.	1	Sausage Making.	1
Joiners.	2	Total.	<u>11</u>

These premises were visited on 16 occasions, 2 notices were sent in respect of 2 defects found and these were subsequently remedied.

Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfer) during 1948.

Cause of Death.	All Ages.			Age.												
	Both Sexes.	Males	Females	-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over.	
1. Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Whooping-cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	12	6	6	-	1	-	-	3	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Influenza	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
10. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Other infectious or parasitic diseases	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
12. Cancer, malignant tumours	49	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	12	20	6	1	
13. Tumours, non-malignant or not defined	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14. Acute rheumatism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15. Diabetes Mellitus	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	
16. Other general diseases	8	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	3	1	-	
17. Meningitis, Diseases of spinal cord	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
18. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.,	47	18	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	16	22	5	
19. Other diseases of nervous system	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	
20. Heart disease	120	55	65	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	9	17	37	44	9	
21. Other circulatory diseases	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	3	
22. Bronchitis	11	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	2	

Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfer) during 1948 (Contd.)

Cause of Death.	All Ages.																	
	Age																	
	Both Sexes.		Males		Females		-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over
23. Pneumonia	15	11	4	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24. Other respiratory diseases	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	1
25. Gastric and duodenal ulcer	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
26. Diarrhoea (all ages)	6	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Cirrhosis of liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Other diseases of liver	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
30. Other digestive diseases	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
31. Nephritis, acute or chronic	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
32. Other diseases of genito-urinary system	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-
33. Puerperal sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Other puerperal causes	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Diseases of skin and organs of movement	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.,	19	9	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Old Age	19	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	10
38. Suicide	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
39. Road transport accidents	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Other violence	11	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	3	-	-
41. Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
All Causes	391	202	189	37	3	2	2	2	9	8	18	33	50	96	101	32	32	32

APPENDIX NO. 2.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Clinic	Sessions	Attendances						Consultations			Immunisation
		Children attending Clinic for first time who, on their first visit, were:--		Individual children attending who, at end of year, were:--		Total visits made by children who, at end of year, were:--		Individual Children	Total		
		Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1	Under 1	Over 1				
Alloa	47	141	36	136	162	965	1,581	46	307	568	173
Alva	48	84	26	62	88	361	448	21	101	211	48
Clackmannan	23	54	12	24	44	209	266	21	68	386	59
Coalsnaughton	19	16	10	46	66	84	219	19	101	237	16
Dollar	21	29	7	20	29	90	168	19	48	208	13
Fishcross	21	17	17	9	47	34	212	19	42	207	33
Menstrie	22	17	4	12	26	62	237	12	29	91	12
Sauchie	20	51	8	40	79	166	428	17	100	309	72
Tillicoultry	48	50	12	37	61	255	346	25	73	327	51
Tullibody	21	36	14	25	76	136	429	11	52	142	35
TOTAL	290	495	146	411	678	2,362	4,334	210	921	2,886	510

APPENDIX NO. 3.

DENTAL TREATMENT
MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

<u>INSPECTION.</u>	<u>Expectant</u> <u>Mothers</u>	<u>Nursing</u> <u>Mothers</u>	<u>Pre-School</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Hospital</u> <u>(T.B.)</u>
No. inspected by Dental Officers	-	-	15	4
No. found to require treatment	-	-	14	4
No. accepting treatment	-	-	14	4
No. actually treated by Dental Officers	-	-	14	4

AGE-GROUP TABLE. Age

2	-	-	2	-
3	-	-	4	-
4	-	-	8	-
5	-	-	1	-
Adults	-	-	-	4
Total	-	-	15	4

TREATMENT.

	<u>M. & C.W.</u> <u>Pre-School</u> <u>Children</u>	<u>Hospital</u> <u>(T.B.)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Visits to Hospital	-	2	2
No. appointments made	23	9	32
No. appointments kept	23	9	32
No. appointments broken	-	-	-
No. New Patients	14	4	18
No. Former Patients	9	5	14
No. Compound Fillings:-			
Perm. teeth	-	2	2
Temp. teeth	2	-	2
No. Cement Fillings:-			
Perm. teeth	-	2	2
Temp. teeth	2	-	2
No. of Extractions:-			
Perm. teeth	-	7	7
Temp. teeth	11	1	12
No. of scalings (temp. teeth)	1	-	1
No. Partial Dentures	-	1	1
No. AGNo. 3 Treatments	6	-	6
No. Dressings (temp. teeth)	3	-	3

APPENDIX NO. 4.
MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

	<u>Before</u> <u>5.7.48</u>	<u>Remainder</u> <u>of year</u>
(a) Total number of births (including still-births) <u>occurring in the area during year - that is before correction for mother's residence</u>	268	241
(b) Number of births in (a) classified to show type of case and whether doctor present at confinement:-		
(i) Cases dealt with under Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937 -		
(a) doctor present at confinement	88	-
(b) doctor not present	141	-
(ii) Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947 -		
(a) doctor engaged and present at confinement	-	110
(b) doctor engaged but not present at confinement	1	130
(c) midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	-	-
(iii) Other domiciliary cases -		
(a) doctor engaged	25	1
(b) midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	14	-
(c) conducted by outdoor staff of institution	-	-
(d) without doctor or midwife	-	-
(iv) Cases attended at institutions (including private maternity and nursing homes) <u>in the area of the local health authority</u>	-	-

APPENDIX NO. 5.

VISITATION BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

	<u>Number visited for first time</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
(a) <u>Local Health Authority Services.</u>		
(i) <u>Maternity and Child Welfare:-</u>		
Expectant mothers	222	373
Post-natal mothers	8	23
Infants	869	6,440
Children (1-5 years)	706	6,670
(ii) <u>Cases of Tuberculosis:-</u>		
Routine visits		182
Total visits		674
(iii) <u>Other visits:-</u>		
Visits to cases of contacts of infectious disease		54
Visits to blind persons		61
Visits to applicants for Home Helps		3
Visits to applicants for appoint- ment as Home Helps		8
Visits re completion of Public Assistance Forms		42
Visits re child adoption		4
Other visits		3
(b) School Health Service. Considered in separate Report.		
(c) <u>Other Services.</u>		
(i) Cases visited at request of general practitioner		
		-
(ii) Cases visited at request of hospital organisation:-		
Tonsils and Adenoids		224
Venercal Disease		9
Other		5
(iii) Visits in connection with Orthopaedic Scheme		
		83

VACCINATIONS BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS (JULY TO DECEMBER).

Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period					Number of persons re-vaccinated during period			
Year of birth of persons	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) Reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) Reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction
1948	122	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
1947	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1937	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1934	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1933 or earlier	2	-	-	-	7	1	1	2
TOTALS	129	4	1	2	7	1	1	2

APPENDIX NO. 7.

TUBERCULOSIS.

I. - RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER OF CASES.										Cases removed to Hospi- tal.	Cases not- ified in a previous year and removed to hospital for the first time during 1948	
	AGE GROUPS.												
	-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Tot- al.			
Pulmonary	(Males	-	2	5	4	6	7	1	2	-	27	14	1
	(Females	-	1	1	-	3	9	-	2	-	16	6	2
	(Total	-	3	6	4	9	16	1	4	-	43	20	3
Non-Pulmonary..	(Males	-	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	8	4	-
	(Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Total	-	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	8	4	-
Pulmonary and..	(Males	-	2	8	7	7	7	2	2	-	35	18	1
Non-Pulmonary..	(Females	-	1	1	-	3	9	-	2	-	16	6	2
Grand Total.		-	3	9	7	10	16	2	4	-	51	24	3

II. - RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

		Number of Cases Diagnosed as Suffering from Tuberculosis									
		AGE-GROUPS									
		-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total
Pulmonary	(Males	-	-	2	1	6	7	1	2	-	19
	(Females	-	1	-	-	3	9	-	2	-	15
	(Total	-	1	2	1	9	16	1	4	-	34
Non-Pulmonary	(Males	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	7
	(Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Total	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	7
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary	(Males	-	-	4	4	7	7	2	2	-	26
	(Females	-	1	-	-	3	9	-	2	-	15
	(Total	-	1	4	4	10	16	2	4	-	41

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

III. - NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.

		Number of Patients.					
		In Institu- tions on January 1	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions		In Institu- tions on Dec. 31.
					After 28 days	Under 28 days.	
Pulmonary	(Adults (Males	14	12	4	3	2	17
	(Females	12	13	9	3	-	13
	(Children (Males	1	1	2	-	-	-
	(Females	1	-	1	-	-	-
Non-Pulmonary	(Adults (Males	-	2	2	-	-	-
	(Females	1	3	2	-	1	1
	(Children (Males	-	3	3	-	-	-
	(Females	2	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL		31	34	24	6	3	32

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

IV. PERSONS RESIDENT IN AREA AT 31st DECEMBER, 1948, KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included).

			Number of Cases in Age-groups.									
			-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total.
<u>Pulmonary.</u>												
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found	(Males	-	-	-	-	10	17	6	4	1	38	
	(Females	-	-	-	-	7	15	8	2	-	32	
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found	(Males	-	-	-	-	4	9	1	1	-	15	
	(Females	-	-	-	-	6	11	-	-	-	17	
3. Sputum or other material not examined.	(Males	-	-	3	1	9	5	2	-	-	20	
(Included are "Sputum not present" cases.)	(Females	-	1	-	1	12	12	1	2	-	29	
Total		-	1	3	2	48	69	18	9	1	151	
<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>												
1. Abdominal	(Males	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
	(Females	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
2. Spine	(Males	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	5	
	(Females	-	-	1	-	4	3	-	1	-	9	
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)	(Males	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	
	(Females	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	5	
4. Superficial glands	(Males	-	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	-	16	
	(Females	-	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	-	17	
5. Lupus	(Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
6. Other parts or organs	(Males	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	
	(Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
Total		-	2	14	13	15	10	5	9	1	69	
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL			-	3	17	15	63	79	23	18	2	220

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

IV. - TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS DURING THE YEAR

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	86	6	-	1
Of whom:-				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	-	-	-	-
Notified less than 1 month before death	-1	-	-	1
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	2	1	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	2	1	-	-
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	-	1	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	1	3	-	-
Total	86	6	-	1
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution	-	1	-	-
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution	-	1	-	-

APPENDIX NO. 8.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Return of Cases of Infectious Disease (Excluding Tuberculosis)

Notified during the Year Ended 31st December, 1948.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

DISEASE.	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.										
	At All Ages	At Age - Years								Cases removed to hospital	Cases not removed to hospital.
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Diphtheria	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas	11	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	1	9	2
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	67	5	6	8	11	11	4	12	10	62	5
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	43	18	13	7	1	-	3	-	1	39	4
Poliomyelitis, Acute	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	50	-	24	20	6	-	-	-	-	45	5
Total	183	26	47	37	20	15	7	19	12	166	17

